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PRESS RELEASE

AUTHOR

BJ

JL

DT

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PSA Chamber
Foggy Bottom
JC
Ensemble

TC ✓

NEWS RELEASE DISTRIBUTION

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Dimack gallery

News from
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Office of News and Public Affairs / Washington, D.C. 20052 / (202)676-6460

MAILING DATE: JANUARY 9, 1984

CONTACT: JANE LINGO
676-6460 (office)
234-3453 (evening)

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR USE THROUGH JANUARY 13, 1984

(25 SECONDS)

FOGGY BOTTOM CHAMBER ENSEMBLE CONCERT

The Foggy Bottom Chamber Ensemble will appear in a concert on Saturday, January 14, at 8 p.m. in George Washington University's Marvin Theatre. They will perform music of Mozart, Franck and Ives. The concert is sponsored by the GW Department of Music and the Dimock (dim-UK) Gallery. Tickets will be available at the door. Prices are \$5 for adults and \$3 for students and senior citizens. For more information, call 676-6460.

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MFA Thesis
PRESS RELEASE

Candidate show
AUTHOR

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winter 1984

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MAILING DATE: JANUARY 12, 1984

CONTACT: JANE LINGO
676-6460 (office)
234-3453 (evening)

GW DIMOCK GALLERY - MFA THESIS CANDIDATE SHOW, WINTER 1984

WHAT: PAINTING, DESIGN, VISUAL COMMUNICATION
AND PHOTOGRAPHY

WHO: GW CANDIDATES FOR THE MASTER OF FINE ARTS

WHEN: THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, THROUGH FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10
10 A.M. TO 5 P.M. MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

WHERE: DIMOCK GALLERY
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
OFF THE LOWER LOUNGE OF LISNER AUDITORIUM
21ST AND H STREETS, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C.--The Dimock Gallery, Art Department, The George Washington University, is presenting the works of GW candidates for the Master of Fine Arts degree in an exhibition which continues through Friday, February 10.

The MFA Thesis Candidate Show, Winter 1984, includes the works of seven student artists. They are: Gene U. Choi, Kay Jackson and Kang W. Park (painting); Mary Heiss and Susan W. Schmuhl (design); C. Lowry (visual communication); and Michael A. Savell (photography).

The Dimock Gallery, off the lower lounge of Lisner Auditorium, 21st and H Streets, N.W., is open to the public without charge from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays. The gallery is a short walk from the Foggy Bottom/GW Metro station.

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Peggy --

● Please File;

There was no "mailing
list" as such

We sent to about
5 calendars in Town

David

MAILING DATE: January 13, 1984

CONTACT: David E. Taylor
(202) 676-6460

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

G.W. TO OFFER REAL ESTATE LICENSING REVIEW COURSE

The George Washington University Center for Continuing Education in Washington will offer a "Basic Real Estate Principles and Practices Review Course" to prepare candidates for the real estate licensing examination for the District of Columbia.

The course will consist of 12 sessions, meeting Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., January 28 through April 12. The cost is \$290.

The course will provide a comprehensive explanation of fundamental real estate principles and practices. Topics to be covered include contracts, taxes, financing, land use control, transfer of title, records, leases, codes of ethics, fair housing laws and license laws. Real estate mathematics is an integral part of each class session.

For more information, call 676-8307.

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MAILING DATE: January 13, 1984
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(202) 676-8464

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* Headline All Caps
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Reagan's School Data Called "Undisciplined"

← The Reagan Administration's report on "Disorder in Our Public Schools," the basis for the President's preoccupation with violence in school, is "an amazing concoction of figures whose interpretations are grossly over-blown," ^{SAYS} stated Amitai Etzioni, University Professor, The George Washington University, and Director, Center for Policy Research. Etzioni studies discipline in schools and ^{has} reanalyzed the Reagan data.

"The report," Etzioni ^{stated} ~~pointed out~~, is ^{an undisciplined} ~~a~~ hodge podge of evidence from single localities (~~e.g., Boston~~), brief statements by researchers taken out of lengthy reports, and self-reporting of crime ~~a~~ source of evidence widely acknowledged as unreliable. ~~~~~~~~~

The Etzioni reanalysis focuses on the one piece of nation-wide data the report draws upon, the 1978 National Institute of Education study, "Violent Schools--Safe Schools." ~~~~~~~~~

The NIE study is the source of the statistical centerpiece of the Reagan report, widely cited by various members of the Administration, that "three million secondary school children were victims of in-school crime each month." The figure is used to depict the schools as awash with violence and as requiring calling in the Department of Justice ~~and police forces~~ to restore law and order.

Actually the NIE study refers to 2,794,000 incidents. (The authors of the Reagan report rounded the figures.)
"While still a staggering figure, most of these incidents ~~~~~~~~~

(more)

2,400,000 or 86 percent ~~do~~ not refer to violence, attacks, or "disorder"--but to youngsters' reports of stolen personal property," Etzioni said.

Even this figure is easily misunderstood if one does not take into account--a fact not mentioned in the Reagan report or various references to it--that most of the thefts involved very small values. Anything stolen that was worth more than one dollar was recorded as an incident of crime. As the NIE report states: "Most of the reported thefts involved items such as small amounts of money, sweaters, books, notebooks, and other property commonly found in lockers." Only one-fifth of the items stolen were valued at more than \$10.

While some youngsters are likely to report items lost as stolen, no attempt was made to verify that items stolen were actually stolen. The NIE study itself concludes that "a careful examination of the methods used or the result obtained suggests that the estimates are probably somewhat high."

"While a loss of a sneaker or \$10 is disconcerting ~~and should be avoided~~, there is no evidence that such losses have a deleterious effect on learning--or that, short of turning the schools into a garrison state, they can be prevented by police forces," Etzioni said. ~~He~~ Etzioni suggested that what is actually needed, in most schools, is more value-education.

With regard to the 282,000 incidents of physical attacks, most seem to be minor scuffles. In 58 percent, no injury resulted. Thirty-eight percent involved minor injuries and only 4 percent resulted in injuries requiring some medical attention. "While even one such incident is deplorable," Etzioni said, "the picture is not one of a nation of 'violent schools'." Four percent amounts to 11,280 incidents (nation-wide).

Even more important are the repeated statements ~~by~~ Administration representatives, that either the problem is a nation-wide one or mainly an urban one ~~neither~~ ~~which is~~ supported by

(more)

the data. ^{Etzioni said.} "Only 8 percent of the schools report that crime is a serious problem, ~~that is~~, roughly one out of 12." It follows that crime--as unacceptable as it is--could not be at the root of our educational problems simply because, ~~Etzioni points out~~, these problems are wide-spread while serious levels of crime are not."

As to the statement, repeated by Gary Bauer, Undersecretary of Education, that crime is largely an urban school problem, the data clearly indicate ^{otherwise.} ~~that much of the crime takes place elsewhere.~~ Out of the 84,480 schools surveyed, 6,713 reported that crime was a serious problem. Most of these were rural and suburban schools. Specifically, of the 6,713 schools with the serious crime problem, 2,444 (36 percent) were in suburban areas, 2,110 (31 percent) in rural, 12,600 in small cities, and only 899 in large cities. (Calculated from NIE report, p. 38). The same pattern holds for schools with "nonserious" crime levels.

"Crime, in those schools in which it is a serious problem, obviously should be curbed, ^{Etzioni said.} ~~But~~ to make curbing it the focus of our national educational policy is to deflect attention from the real problems and cures: the need to develop character, self-discipline, motivation to learn--and to behave."

This is hindered, not advanced, by applying disciplinary measures where crime is not a serious problem, in most U.S. schools, Etzioni reiterated.

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(202) 676-6464

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MAILING DATE: January 17, 1984

CONTACT: David E. Taylor
(202) 676-6464 (office)
(703) 524-9891 (home)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THE NEW JOB FORCE: GW STUDY SHOWS HOW IT'S SHAPING UP

Between 1970 and 1980, the earnings gap widened between both white females and white males entering the job market, while the earnings gap narrowed between white males and blacks of either sex, according to a study conducted by Gordon Green at the George Washington University. Green, assistant chief of the population division at the U.S. Bureau of the Census, conducted the study as a Ph.D. dissertation. He examined data on new entrants into the work force--a group more likely to be affected by social legislation such as affirmative action and equal employment programs passed in the last decade. Green based his study on wage differentials by sex and race on findings from the 1970 and 1980 decennial censuses of the U.S. population.

Among his findings:

****HOURLY WAGE COMPARISONS**

The average hourly wage rate of white women entering the work force in 1980 was \$4.20 or 83 percent of the wage rate

(more)

by white males, which was \$5.04; the wage ratio in 1970 was 86 percent. The average hourly wage of black males entrants in 1980 was \$4.45, or 88 percent of the wage earned by white males, which was up from 80 in 1970. The hourly wage black females entrants was \$3.99 in 1980, 79 percent of the white male wage, which was up from 77 percent in 1970.

****EDUCATION**

In both 1970 and 1980, about 27 percent of the white males entrants had four or more years of college. In 1980, 27 percent of the white female entrants had four or more years of college, up from 19 percent in 1970. Among black males in 1980, 16 percent had four or more years of college, up from eight percent in 1970. Among black females in 1980, 27 percent of the entrants had four or more years of college, up from 11 percent in 1970. However, the earning power of a college degree has diminished over the last decade when compared with a high school diploma.

****JOB DISTRIBUTION**

The proportion of white females entering secretarial and clerical jobs in 1980 was 45 percent, down from 58 percent in 1970; both white and black women were more likely to enter highly skilled professional and technical jobs, in 1980 than in 1970. For black females in 1980, 19 percent entered skilled professional and technical jobs, compared with 14 percent in 1970. For black males, the proportion entering skilled professional and technical jobs was 10 percent in both 1970 and 1980, while the proportion for white males fell from 26 percent in 1970 to 19 percent in 1980.

****GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Black job entrants to the government sector made significant wage gains over the last decade. Black males entering the federal government in 1980 had wages that were 30 percent higher than black males with similar characteristics in the private sector. There was no significant difference in 1970. Black females have experienced a similar shift, but the wage advantage gap has narrowed for white women in the federal sector vis-a-vis the private sector.

****MARRIAGE**

Almost half of the 1970 white male job entrants were married, while only one-fourth of the white male job entrants

(more)

1980 were married. Similar trends were reported for black males, black females and white females. The additional wage premium paid to married men, as opposed to comparable single men, was much smaller in 1980 than in 1970.

****DISCRIMINATION BY WAGE AND OCCUPATION**

While discrimination is difficult to measure precisely, the study provides estimates of the possible extent of wage and occupational discrimination. These two sources of discrimination could have accounted for as much as a 17 percent wage differential between white males and white females in 1980, up from 9 percent in 1970. Between white males and black males, the possible extent of discrimination was 15 percent in both 1970 and 1980. The study indicated the possible extent of discrimination against black females, when compared to white males, increased from 22 percent to 26 percent over the past decade.

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MAILING DATE: January 17, 1984

CONTACT: David E. Taylor
(202) 676-6464 (office)
(703) 524-9891 (home)

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****EDUCATION**

In both 1970 and 1980, about 27 percent of the white males entrants had four or more years of college. In 1980, 27 percent of the white female entrants had four or more years of college, up from 19 percent in 1970. Among black males in 1980, 16 percent had four or more years of college, up from eight percent in 1970. Among black females in 1980, 27 percent of the entrants had four or more years of college, up from 11 percent in 1970. However, the earning power of a college degree has diminished over the last decade when compared with a high school diploma.

****JOB DISTRIBUTION**

The proportion of white females entering secretarial and clerical jobs in 1980 was 45 percent, down from 58 percent in 1970; both white and black women were more likely to enter highly skilled professional and technical jobs, in 1980 than in 1970. For black females in 1980, 19 percent entered skilled professional and technical jobs, compared with 14 percent in 1970. For black males, the proportion entering skilled professional and technical jobs was 10 percent in both 1970 and 1980, while the proportion for white males fell from 26 percent in 1970 to 19 percent in 1980.

****GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Black job entrants to the government sector made significant wage gains over the last decade. Black males entering the federal government in 1980 had wages that were 30 percent higher than black males with similar characteristics in the private sector. There was no significant difference in 1970. Black females have experienced a similar shift, but the wage advantage gap has narrowed for white women in the federal sector vis-a-vis the private sector.

****MARRIAGE**

Almost half of the 1970 white male job entrants were married, while only one-fourth of the white male job entrants

(more)

1980 were married. Similar trends were reported for black males, black females and white females. The additional wage premium paid to married men, as opposed to comparable single men, was much smaller in 1980 than in 1970.

****DISCRIMINATION BY WAGE AND OCCUPATION**

While discrimination is difficult to measure precisely, the study provides estimates of the possible extent of wage and occupational discrimination. These two sources of discrimination could have accounted for as much as a 17 percent wage differential between white males and white females in 1980, up from 9 percent in 1970. Between white males and black males, the possible extent of discrimination was 15 percent in both 1970 and 1980. The study indicated the possible extent of discrimination against black females, when compared to white males, increased from 22 percent to 26 percent over the past decade.

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MAILING DATE: January 18, 1984

CONTACT: David E. Taylor
(202) 676-6464 (office)
(703) 524-9891 (home)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WHITE HOUSE CHANGING ITS MIND ABOUT MEDIA ACCESS IN GRENADA, BUT MEDICAL STUDENTS STILL SUPPORT DECISION TO KEEP PRESS OUT

Presidential Press Secretary Larry Speakes said last weekend that the government could have permitted reporters to cover the U.S. invasion of Grenada. But medical students now returning to Grenada still overwhelmingly support the original decision to keep the press out.

In a survey conducted last week in Grenada by a team of researchers from The George Washington University, almost two-thirds of the American medical students returning to St. George's medical college said the decision to hold the press back was the right one. Sixty-four percent of those responding felt the reporters should not have been permitted to accompany U.S. troops as they arrived in Grenada. According to the students, there were three reasons for supporting the press ban: (1) the safety of the students, (2) the safety of the reporters themselves, and (3) the need for secrecy.

"That was only part of the bad news for the media," said Michael J. Robinson, one of the GW researchers who traveled

(more)

to Grenada to interview the 200 Americans returning to the medical school in St. George's.

"We questioned almost two-thirds of those who decided to come back, and just under 40 percent said the press that had covered them did not behave in a responsible way," he said.

Maura Clancey, one of the survey directors, compared the findings about the behavior of reporters with findings concerning the behavior of American troops who had landed in Grenada. "Only 3 percent of those we interviewed thought the American soldiers had behaved irresponsibly," said Clancey. "Respondents were 12 times as likely to complain about the behavior of our press as they were to complain about the behavior of our soldiers."

The survey also found that American students returning to Grenada were even more enthusiastic about the decision to invade than was the American public at large. According to Robinson, 92 percent of those answering the question felt that Ronald Reagan had done "the right thing by sending troops to Grenada." Support came from men and women in identical proportions.

(more)

"There is no gender gap here," said Clancey. "Both sexes came out in favor of the invasion in a ratio of nine to one."

Some of this support for the mission may also have spilled over into political support for President Reagan. In a trial heat between Reagan and Walter Mondale, students coming back to Grenada gave Reagan over 80 percent of their votes. Medical students are, however, traditionally more Republican in their politics than the general public.

"We came to Grenada," said Clancey, "to find out whether the original impression concerning the medical students were valid--whether a systematic survey would reinforce the media-based images about the students' opinions. What we found was, if anything, these impressions were somewhat understated. Reagan did much better in all this than we had expected. The press did much worse."

Robinson warned, however, that he did not find the returning students to be press haters. Those coming back to Grenada expressed what Robinson considers the usual schizophrenia about the news media--the feeling that a free press is totally essential to democracy in the abstract, but sometimes hard to tolerate in specific cases. As one student put it--he learned to be more gun shy and to be more camera shy, but decided in the end that the press tired him out more than the actual fighting.

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News from
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Office of News and Public Affairs / Washington, D.C. 20052 / (202)676-6460

MAILING DATE: January 18, 1984

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NEW STUDY FINDS WIDER EARNINGS GAP BETWEEN SEXES, NARROWER GAP BETWEEN RACES

Between 1970 and 1980, the earnings of White females entering the labor force fell slightly behind those of White male entrants, while the earnings gap between White males and Black males narrowed. These findings come from a new study on wage differentials by sex and race, based on results from the 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population. No information is available for the period after 1980, since the analysis is based on results from the decennial censuses. The study was conducted as a doctoral dissertation at The George Washington University by Mr. Gordon Green.

Unlike past studies, the new study focuses on persons who were recent entrants to the labor market rather than all persons in the workforce. This approach provides important insights because job entrants are less likely to have been affected by past discrimination than experienced workers. Since job entrants are not explicitly identified in the Decennial Censuses, they were defined in the study as persons with 1 or 2 years of potential work experience. Since many new workers have sporadic employment, the sample was further restricted to persons who worked at least 35 hours a week, on average, for 40 weeks or more during the year.

The study makes upper-bound estimates of the possible extent of wage and occupational discrimination by sex and race, and how it has changed over the last decade. The upper-bound estimates of discrimination were based on a wage model that controlled for differences in important worker characteristics such as education, occupation, industry, class of worker, area of residence, hours and weeks worked, and marital status. Wage discrimination was defined as the difference in wages that could not be explained by differences in productivity-related characteristics between White males and each of the other groups of workers. Occupational discrimination was defined as the difference in wages due to differences in occupation and industry for workers who otherwise had similar productivity-related characteristics.

Among the more important findings of the study were:

- o The average hourly wage rate of White women entering the workforce in 1980 was \$4.20, or 83 percent of the wage rate received by White male entrants (\$5.04). The wage ratio for White females and White males who entered the workforce in 1970 was 86 percent. The average hourly wage of Black male entrants in 1980 (\$4.45) was 88 percent of the wage received by White males, up from 80 percent in 1970. The wage received by Black female entrants (\$3.99) was 79 percent of the White male wage, up slightly from 77 percent in 1970.
- o Female and Black job entrants increased their educational attainment relative to White males over the last decade. About 27 percent of White male entrants had 4 or more years of college in both 1970 and 1980. About 27 percent of White female entrants had at least a college degree in 1980, up from 19 percent in 1970. Approximately 16 percent of Black male entrants had 4 or more years of college in 1980, double the rate in 1970. Finally, about 27 percent of Black female entrants

had this level of education in 1980, up from 11 percent in 1970. The study does not account for differences between the groups in the major field of study while in college. It also should be noted that these levels of education attainment are for job entrants with substantial work commitment, as defined in this study. Additionally, it was found that the increase in income from higher education was much lower in 1980 than in 1970.

- o The upper-bound estimates of wage and occupational discrimination show that these two sources of discrimination could have accounted for as much as a 17 percent wage differential between White females and White males who entered the workforce in 1980. This was almost twice the upper-bound estimate of discrimination found in the 1970 data (9 percent). Moreover, whereas occupational discrimination appears to have been more important for 1970 entrants, wage discrimination seems more important for 1980 entrants.
- o The upper-bound estimates show that wage and occupational discrimination could have accounted for a 15 percent differential in wages between White male and Black male entrants in 1980, about the same level as in 1970. The two forms of discrimination could have accounted for a 26 percent differential between White male and Black female entrants, up slightly from 22 percent in 1970. As with White female job entrants, wage discrimination was potentially much more important than occupational discrimination for Black entrants in 1980.
- o As noted in the study, these upper-bound estimates of discrimination for job entrants are generally lower than estimates found in past studies that focused on all workers in the labor force. The present study also examined changes in wages for persons who entered the workforce in 1970 and who potentially had ten years of work experience by 1980. It was found that most of the overall difference in male-female earnings for all workers occurs during the first ten years of work experience. The upper-bound estimates of discrimination for this cohort group are higher and, therefore, closer to those of previous studies on this subject.
- o The study also confirms the trend of young persons to postpone marriage until a later date. For example, almost half of White male entrants were married in 1970 compared to a little more than one-fourth in 1980. The data showed a similar downward trend for females and Blacks. An interesting finding was that the additional wage premium paid to married men, as opposed to comparable single men, was much smaller in 1980 than in 1970. This trend may reflect changes in employer perceptions concerning the relationship between employee productivity and marital status.
- o The data show that Black job entrants to the government sector made significant wage gains over the last decade. For example, Black males entering the Federal government in 1980 had wages that were 30 percent higher than Black males with similar characteristics in the private sector. There was no statistically significant difference in wages received by the two groups of workers in 1970. The data show a

similar trend over the decade for Black females, but a narrowing of the wage advantage enjoyed by White females in the Federal government vis-à-vis the private sector.

- o The study also found a significant shift in occupational distributions for job entrants during the last decade. The proportion of White women entering secretarial and clerical jobs was 45 percent in 1980, down from 58 percent in 1970. White women were more likely to enter highly-skilled professional and technical jobs in 1980 than in 1970. The shift into the professional, technical, and kindred worker category was also evident for Black females (19 percent in 1980 compared to 14 percent in 1970). The proportion of Black males entering professional and technical jobs was about 10 percent in both 1970 and 1980, whereas the proportion for White males declined from 26 to 19 percent over the decade.

The George Washington University Office of News and Public Affairs has received numerous requests for all material we have on the Gordon Green dissertation. We are complying with each request by sending a press release and three-page attachment--which is what we have available.

Eventually, a copy of the complete dissertation will be in the university library, which in all likelihood, will be available for inter-library loan.

If you need additional input or interpretation of Dr. Green's findings, you may wish to contact him at the Census Bureau, (202) 763-7444.

News from
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Office of News and Public Affairs / Washington, D.C. 20052 / (202)676-6460

MAILING DATE: Jan. 19, 1984

CONTACT: Jane Lingo
(202) 676-6466 (office)
(202) 234-3453 (home)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WILLIAM D. JOHNSON APPOINTED PROVOST,
WILL SERVE AS CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER AT GW

William D. Johnson has been appointed Provost of The George Washington University, and will serve as chief administrative officer upon retirement of the incumbent, Dr. Harold Bright, July 1, 1984. The action was taken at a meeting Thursday (January 19) by the University Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of President Lloyd H. Elliott.

Currently Associate Provost and Director of Planning and Budgeting at GW, Mr. Johnson has served in a variety of administrative, financial, and planning roles during his career of over 35 years in higher education.

In announcing the appointment, President Elliott said, "Mr. Johnson is an ideal choice as Provost of this University. He brings a wealth of knowledge and experience to this critically important position. As Associate Provost he has been deeply involved in all areas of management of our institution. He has my full confidence and I look forward to continuing our close working relationship during this vital period in the life of GW."

(more)

Mr. Johnson began his career in academia at the University of Virginia in 1947. Previously, he had served in World War II as a First Lieutenant in the U.S. Army, was graduated from Indiana University in 1946 with the Bachelor of Science, and held a position as auditor for the Commonwealth of Virginia. At UVA, he started as Chief Accountant and was the Assistant Bursar at the time he left in 1954 to come to George Washington.

Mr. Johnson was selected as University Comptroller in 1954 and held that position for 14 years until he became Director of Planning and Budgeting in 1968. In that role he has been responsible for coordinating the development of academic plans and budgets and for developing multi-year program budgets to support overall University operations.

Mr. Johnson became Associate Provost in 1982. He is the University liaison officer to the Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan area, and is currently serving as President of the Friends of the Libraries at GW.

Mr. Johnson has served as President of the Financial Executives Institute (DC Chapter) and is a member of the organization's National Committee on Academic Relations. He is a member of the National Association of College and University Business Officers and of the Greater Washington Board of Trade.

Mr. Johnson and his wife, Audrey, live in Alexandria, Virginia.

They are the parents of one married daughter.

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In announcing the Board action, University President Lloyd H. Elliott said, "I am very proud of this team chosen to succeed the extremely able Harold Bright who will be retiring at the end of this academic year. Both Dr. French and Mr. Johnson have my complete confidence and both are superbly qualified to serve the university in these top leadership roles. My friend Harold Bright serves this University with great distinction. He will be missed enormously, but the action taken by the Board will make it possible for the University to continue and enhance the patterns of growth and strength established during these past years."

(more)

In other action, the Board approved the University Budget for 1984-85 in the amount of \$134,586,000 (excluding the medical center), and agreed to a stable program of tuition not to exceed increases of 10 percent per year over the next four years. This policy was recommended by the University Administration as a way of making it easier for parents and students to be able to plan for educational expenditures in advance.

In 1984-85, the full-time undergraduate tuition will rise from the current \$6,100 to \$6,710. Engineering undergraduates will pay \$7,370 in 1984-85, in place of their present tuition of \$6,700. According to a report of tuition charged by 35 major universities, prepared by the University of Notre Dame, The George Washington University was in 32nd place in 1983-84.

The 1984-85 tuition figure of \$6,710 moves GW to the 30th place on the 1983-84 scale. Most other major universities will announce their student fee schedules later in the year. GW, it appears, will still be the least expensive major private university in the region and one of the most affordable in the nation.

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FILM (4)
FOUNDATION / GRANTS (3)
HISTORICAL (3)
LAW (15)
LIBRARIES (7)
MUSIC (4)
POLICY STUDIES (5)
PUBLIC / INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (6)
SCIENCE (12)
TECHNOLOGY (9)
TELECOMMUNICATIONS (17)
WOMEN (18)
OTHER: ()

MAILING DATE: Jan. 19, 1984

CONTACT: Jane Lingo
(202) 676-6466 (office)
(202) 234-3453 (home)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

RODERICK S. FRENCH SELECTED AS
VICE PRESIDENT FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Dr. Roderick S. French, Director of Experimental Programs and Professor of Philosophy, has been named Vice President for Academic Affairs at The George Washington University. The nomination, by University President Lloyd H. Elliott, was approved by the Board of Trustees in a meeting Thursday (January 19) and the appointment will be effective upon the retirement of the incumbent, Dr. Harold Bright, July 1, 1984.

"Professor French is a distinguished humanist with an outstanding record of accomplishment at GW, in local Washington affairs, and in our national academic life. He is a recognized scholar, experienced administrator, and effective planner who brings just the right mix of skills and leadership abilities to this top academic position. As Director of Experimental Programs, Dr. French has developed a number of academic programs which cut across departmental and school lines and add significantly to the teaching and research efforts of the total institution."

(more)

Professor French joined the GW faculty in 1968 and, since the mid-seventies has been responsible for a university-wide program of curriculum experimentation and development. A nationally recognized academic leader, Professor French has lectured and written widely on the role of the humanities in civic life. His own scholarly writings have focused on debates in sociopolitical philosophy in America in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

French is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Federation of State Humanities Councils, a former Vice President of the American Society for Environmental History and member of the editorial board of Environmental Review, and is currently on the steering committee for a study of priorities for the humanities in the 1980s being conducted by the National Humanities Alliance. He has served as a consultant in the humanities to the National League of Cities and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Also active in local affairs, Professor French was a charter member and co-chairman of the D.C. Community Humanities Council. He was a founder of the Annual Conference on D.C. Historical Studies, and is a member of the Board of Managers of the Columbia Historical Society. He was founding editor

(more)

of the monograph series, GW Washington Studies, and organized the University's Center for Washington Area Studies. In 1979 he was cited by the Washington Review for his outstanding contribution to the cultural life of Washington.

Professor French is a native of Oregon where he attended public schools. He received his undergraduate education at Kenyon College, graduating summa cum laude, with honors in philosophy and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He has graduate degrees from the Episcopal Divinity School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Union Theological Seminary in New York. He holds a Ph.D. in American Civilization from George Washington University.

Professor French and his wife, Sally, are residents of the District of Columbia. His children, Erick and Sarah, live in New York City.

News from
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Office of News and Public Affairs / Washington, D.C. 20052 / (202)676-6460

MAILING DATE: Jan. 19, 1984

CONTACT: Jane Lingo
(202) 676-6466 (office)
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OPINION IN GRENADA: FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

William C. Adams

George Washington University

Grenadians overwhelmingly approved the U.S. intervention -- 84 percent said they favored it. In addition, Grenadians prefer a continued U.S. role, rather than face what they see as the uncertainty and danger posed by a complete return to self-rule.

For example, when asked about levels of U.S. troop strength, six out of ten Grenadians said there ought to be more U.S. soldiers on the island. Similarly, three-fourths of those surveyed wanted their country to "officially become part of the United States."

This enthusiasm for the United States seems to derive from more than just a wish to link up with a free and wealthy friend. Grenadians have lost confidence in their country's capacity to produce a democratic and honest leadership.

When the subject of new elections was mentioned, many citizens volunteered that the interim government (with U.S. support) should rule for at least a few years, and many voiced objections to holding elections in 1984.

An astonishing 84 percent of the Grenadians were unable to name anyone that they wanted to see elected as their next Prime Minister. People surveyed repeatedly shook their heads in frustration and said there were no good leaders they could trust.

(Incidentally, former Prime Minister Eric Gairy, whom many Americans fear might return to power in upcoming elections, had surprisingly little following. Fewer than one out of ten Grenadians offered Gairy as their choice for Prime Minister. Also, another question revealed that 63 percent were decidedly hostile to Gairy.)

Ronald Reagan and the United States are extremely popular right now. Grenadians -- who are, at least for the present, reluctant to trust themselves -- are eager to trust the United States.

Ironically, popular expectations of an American-supported salvation seem so strong and widespread that they may be exceedingly difficult to satisfy. But left unfulfilled, those expectations will be sure to turn to disillusionment, resentment, and anti-American anger. In this instance, the United States may be compelled to maintain a heavy continued commitment due to a country's gratitude instead of due to its guerillas.

PUBLIC OPINION
IN GRENADA
JANUARY, 1984

WILLIAM C. ADAMS, PH.D.
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1. ARE YOU GLAD THE UNITED STATES TROOPS
CAME TO GRENADA? YES -- 84%
NO --- 12
UND. -- 4

2. AS FOR THE NUMBER OF U.S. TROOPS NOW IN
GRENADA, DO YOU THINK THERE SHOULD BE
MORE TROOPS, FEWER TROOPS, OR THE CURRENT
NUMBER OF TROOPS? MORE -- 59%
SAME -- 19
FEWER - 9
NONE -- 8
UND. -- 5

3. IF IT WERE POSSIBLE, WOULD YOU LIKE
GRENADA TO OFFICIALLY BECOME PART OF
THE UNITED STATES? YES -- 75%
NO --- 22
UND. -- 3

4. WHO WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE ELECTED
AS THE NEW PRIME MINISTER IN GRENADA?
NOBODY; DON'T KNOW -- 77%
AMERICANS; REAGAN --- 7
ERIC GAIRY ----- 9
GEORGE BRIZAN ----- 2
PAUL SCOON ----- 1
OTHER GRENADA NAMES - 4
(ONLY ONE VOTE EACH)

5. IS THERE ANYTHING YOU MISS ABOUT
THE CUBANS, NOW THAT THEY ARE GONE?
NOT MISSED; NO GOOD - 78%
HARD WORKERS ----- 9
AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION - 9
FRIENDLY ----- 3
DOCTORS ----- 1

AS FAR AS YOUR PERSONAL FEELINGS ARE CONCERNED, HOW WOULD YOU EVALUATE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING LEADERS?

	<u>FAVORABLE</u>	<u>NEUTRAL</u>	<u>UNFAVORABLE</u>	<u>DON'T KNOW</u>
BERNARD COARD	8%	3%	86%	3%
FIDEL CASTRO	18	5	74	3
ERIC GAIRY	22	12	63	3
MAURICE BISHOP	50	13	26	11
PAUL SCOON	51	19	27	3
RONALD REAGAN	70	5	14	2

SURVEY DESIGN:

341 CITIZENS OF GRENADA WERE INTERVIEWED ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1984, BY A TEAM OF BLACK MALE STUDENTS, ALL OF WHOM WERE NATIVES OF GRENADA OR ST. VINCENT. (THREE DOZEN INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED BY THE SURVEY DIRECTOR, WILLIAM ADAMS.)

THE SURVEYED GROUP CONSISTED OF 56% MEN AND 44% WOMEN; 31% WERE OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE, 42% WERE FROM 24 THROUGH 39 YEARS OLD; AND 28% WERE FROM 16 TO 23 YEARS OLD.

THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED IN ST. GEORGES, THE CAPITAL AND LARGEST CITY IN GRENADA, ON THE SATURDAY "MARKET DAY" WHEN PEOPLE FROM ALL OVER THE ISLAND COME TO BUY AND SELL IN THE MAIN MARKET. MOST OF THE INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED IN THE MARKET AREA, WHILE ABOUT ONE-THIRD WERE CONDUCTED IN OTHER DIVERSE LOCALES AROUND ST. GEORGES. RESPONDENT SELECTION PROCEDURES WERE SUCCESSFUL IN SECURING INTERVIEWS WITH A VARIETY OF AGE GROUPS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC TYPES.

MAILING LIST--Bill Adams

Local TV
National TV
News Magazines
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National Radio
Local Radio
Syndicates
National Daily
Military

*These get the
one page*

****Add reports to the following:**

AP--John McClain
Harry Rosenthal

UPI--Patrick Killen

New York Times--Bernard Weinraub
Philip Taubman

Wash.Post--Don Oberdorfer
Murrey Marder

Wash.Times--Horst Buchholz
Pat Innerst

USAToday--Bob Dubill

Time--Strobe Talbott

USNews--LeRoy Hansen
Dennis Mullin

WRC Radio
WTOP Radio
WMAL Radio

ABC Radio
CBS Radio
Mutual Broadcasting
NBC Radio
AP Radio
UPI Audio

*These get the
one page plus
the report*

Newsweek - John Walcott

MAILING DATE: Jan. 23, 1984

CONTACT: William C. Adams
676-7494 (office)
548-7359 (home)

David Taylor
676-6464 (office)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GRENADIANS STRONGLY SUPPORT A

CONTINUED U.S. ROLE--AND A POLITICAL VACUUM

Grenadians overwhelmingly approved the U.S. intervention--and prefer a continued U.S. role on the island, rather than face the uncertainty of a return to self-rule, according to a survey of Grenadians directed by Professor William Adams of The George Washington University.

Adams' poll found that 84 percent of the Grenadians surveyed favored the arrival of U.S. troops, while 59 percent said there should be more U.S. soldiers stationed there--not fewer. In addition, three-fourths of those interviewed would like Grenada "officially to become part of the United States."

"This enthusiasm for the United States comes from more than just a wish to link up with a free and wealthy friend," Adams said. "Grenadians have lost confidence in their country's capacity to produce democratic and honest leadership. More than 84 percent were unable to name anyone they wanted to see elected as their next prime minister. They told us there were no good leaders they could trust."

The findings are based on a survey of 341 Grenadians who were interviewed Jan. 14 by a team of residents of Grenada.

News from
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Office of News and Public Affairs / Washington, D.C. 20052 / (202)676-6460

MAILING DATE: Jan. 23, 1984

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News from
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Office of News and Public Affairs / Washington, D.C. 20052 / (202)676-6460

MAILING DATE: January 24, 1984

CONTACT: David E. Taylor
(202) 676-6464 (office)
(703) 524-9891 (home)

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

GW HOSTS CAREER AWARENESS WEEK '84

The George Washington University is sponsoring "Career Awareness Week '84" February 6-10.

The program centers on the three themes of deciding on a career, obtaining a job, and building a career. More than 50 programs and workshops have been scheduled--most of which will last approximately one hour.

All programs are free and open to the public. For more information, contact The George Washington University Student and Alumni Career Services Center at 676-6495.

News from
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Office of News and Public Affairs / Washington, D.C. 20052 / (202)676-6460

MAILING DATE: Jan. 25, 1984

CONTACT: David E. Taylor
(202) 676-6464 (office)
(703) 524-9891 (home)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GW CAREER AWARENESS WEEK '84

The George Washington University is sponsoring "Career Awareness Week '84," Feb. 6-10, with programs devised to provide tips on choosing a career, job-hunting and building an existing career.

More than 50 programs and workshops have been scheduled--most of which will last approximately one hour and will take place in the GW Marvin Center, 800 21st St., N.W.

The workshops center on the three themes of deciding on, choosing and maintaining a career.

*Deciding on a career--is designed for those who are exploring various career possibilities, providing a basic introduction to career fields and career decision making strategies. Programs will cover careers in advertising and public relations, international business and economics, information systems, health and medicine, and engineering and computer science, as well as how to get appropriate internships and choosing and getting into graduate school.

(more)

*Obtaining a job--is designed for both the entry level and experienced professional, and will examine strategies for obtaining a position in a tight job market. Programs will include networking, resume writing and effective interviewing, marketing a liberal arts degree, and handling the stress of job seeking. Employers such as the Marriott Corporation and Riggs National Bank will hold open houses.

*Building a career--is designed for those already working in their chosen field, and will include information about current issues, employers, and strategies for success. Programs will include computer literacy, black professionals of the 1980s, the legislative process, GW Women's Network, survival skills, and issues facing the new technical professional.

A complete schedule of events is available from the GW Student and Alumni Career Services Center, 801 22 St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20052. All programs are free and open to the public.



News from THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Office of News and Public Affairs / Washington, D.C. 20052 / (202)676-6460

MAILING DATE: JANUARY 27, 1984

CONTACT: JANE LINGO
676-6460 (office)
234-3453 (evening)

GW COLONNADE GALLERY EXHIBITION

EYES ON GW: SEEKING AN IMAGE FOR THE CAMPUS

WHAT: MAPS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND TEXT MATERIAL
DOCUMENTING EXISTING CONDITIONS AND A VARIETY
OF PROPOSALS

WHO: SIX GW GRADUATE STUDENTS IN URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

WHEN: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, THROUGH TUESDAY, MARCH 20
7 A.M. TO 12 MIDNIGHT MONDAY THROUGH THURSDAY;
8 A.M. TO 2 A.M. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY;
9 A.M. TO 12 MIDNIGHT SUNDAY

WHERE: COLONNADE GALLERY, THIRD FLOOR, MARVIN CENTER,
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, 800 21st STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. --- Six GW graduate students in urban and regional planning in the Community Planning and Design Studio have produced the exhibition, "Eyes on GW: Seeking an Image for the Campus," which may be seen in The George Washington University's Colonnade Gallery from February 9 through March 20. The group studied visual and physical aspects of GW's campus and developed a series of alternatives which they feel would enhance the image of the campus. The alternatives explored ranged from simple and practical solutions to whimsical ideas and fantasy. Some of the solutions proposed the use of strong landmarks, enhanced entrances to the campus and structural elements.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Governing Board of the GW Marvin Center, the GW Department of Urban and Regional Planning and the GW School of Government and Business Administration. The Colonnade Gallery, on the third floor of the Marvin Center, is open without charge 7 a.m. to midnight Monday through Thursday; 8 a.m. to 2 a.m. Friday and Saturday; and 9 a.m. to midnight Sunday.

NEWS RELEASE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Seeking an Image

WRITER: J. Lingg

DATE RELEASED: for the campus

NO. COPIES REQUIRED: Jan 27, 1984

PRINT MEDIA:

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS:

LOCAL DAILY (2)

ART (19)

LOCAL WEEKLY (22)

BUSINESS (12)

District (11)

COLLEGE PAPERS (16)

Suburban Maryland (8)

Suburban Virginia (3)

CONSUMER (5)

LOCAL WIRE (2)

DANCE (14)

NATIONAL DAILY (35)

DRAMA (8)

NATIONAL WEEKLY (4)

EDUCATION (17)

NATIONAL WIRE (2)

EDUCATION VIP (14)

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ENGINEERING (5)

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FILM (4)

LOCAL RADIO (37)

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LOCAL TELEVISION (8)

HISTORICAL (3)

PSA (47)

LAW (15)

NATIONAL NETWORKS (8)

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TALK SHOWS (17)

MUSIC (4)

TALK SHOWS SPEC (3)

POLICY STUDIES (5)

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PUBLIC / INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (6)

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS (17)

WOMEN (18)

OTHER: ()

4 copies to L. Miller
Dimock Gallery

MAILING DATE: JANUARY 27, 1984

CONTACT: JANE LINGO
676-6460 (office)
234-3453 (evening)

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WHAT: MAPS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND TEXT MATERIAL
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NEWS RELEASE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Career Awareness WRITER: Daird

DATE RELEASED: 1/25/84 NO. COPIES REQUIRED: 190

PRINT MEDIA:

LOCAL DAILY (2)
LOCAL WEEKLY (22)
District (11)
Suburban Maryland (8)
Suburban Virginia (3)

LOCAL WIRE (2)

NATIONAL DAILY (35)

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NATIONAL WIRE (2)

NATIONAL SYNDICATES (11)

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MAILING DATE: January 24, 1984

CONTACT: David E. Taylor
(202) 676-6464 (office)
(703) 524-9891 (home)

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

GW HOSTS CAREER AWARENESS WEEK '84

The George Washington University is sponsoring "Career Awareness Week '84" February 6-10.

The program centers on the three themes of deciding on a career, obtaining a job, and building a career. More than 50 programs and workshops have been scheduled--most of which will last approximately one hour.

All programs are free and open to the public. For more information, contact The George Washington University Student and Alumni Career Services Center at 676-6495.



News from
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Office of News and Public Affairs / Washington, D.C. 20052 / (202)676-6460

MAILING DATE: January 24, 1984

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MAILING DATE: Jan. 25, 1984

CONTACT: David E. Taylor
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(703) 524-9891 (home)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GW CAREER AWARENESS WEEK '84

The George Washington University is sponsoring "Career Awareness Week '84," Feb. 6-10, with programs devised to provide tips on choosing a career, job-hunting and building an existing career.

More than 50 programs and workshops have been scheduled--most of which will last approximately one hour and will take place in the GW Marvin Center, 800 21st St., N.W.

The workshops center on the three themes of deciding on, choosing and maintaining a career.

*Deciding on a career--is designed for those who are exploring various career possibilities, providing a basic introduction to career fields and career decision making strategies. Programs will cover careers in advertising and public relations, international business and economics, information systems, health and medicine, and engineering and computer science, as well as how to get appropriate internships and choosing and getting into graduate school.

(more)

*Obtaining a job--is designed for both the entry level and experienced professional, and will examine strategies for obtaining a position in a tight job market. Programs will include networking, resume writing and effective interviewing, marketing a liberal arts degree, and handling the stress of job seeking. Employers such as the Marriott Corporation and Riggs National Bank will hold open houses.

*Building a career--is designed for those already working in their chosen field, and will include information about current issues, employers, and strategies for success. Programs will include computer literacy, black professionals of the 1980s, the legislative process, GW Women's Network, survival skills, and issues facing the new technical professional.

A complete schedule of events is available from the GW Student and Alumni Career Services Center, 801 22 St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20052. All programs are free and open to the public.

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